

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AGENTS FOR
PARKE, DAVIS & Co's,
SPECIALTIES.
CASCARA CORDIAL.

A non-secret preparation of the now universally known Cascara Sagrada. In these cases of constipation and indigestion where Cascara is indicated, this cordial can be used with confidence; it is pleasantly flavoured and combined with aromatics that prevent griping, and cover the objectionable bitter taste which is the one great objection to the use of this medicine.

Sold in original flasks at \$1.25.

CONCENTRATED DISTILLED EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL.

This preparation, sold under various fancy names, has gained the position of a household remedy for wounds, bruises, inflammation, &c. In the treatment of piles it often alone suffices to effect a cure, but its most important use will be in the treatment of traumatic injuries, including sprains, bruises, excoriations, cuts, burns, contused and lacerated wounds, as well as corns, bunions, chapped lips, fissured nipples, ulcers, the bites or stings of insects, &c.

P. D. & Co's preparation is equal to any of the brands sold under proprietary names and is about one third the price.

In pint bottles at cents 75.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)
HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old brandy, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, and bottled and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best quality at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per Case. Per Bot.

A. Alto Douro, good quality, 12 \$1.00

B. Vintage Superior quality, 12 1.10

C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule, 12 1.25

D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled), 12 1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule, 6 0.60

B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule, 6 0.75

C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule, 10 1.00

CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled), 14 1.52

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule, 4 \$4.50

B. St. Etienne, Red Capsule, 4 5.00

C. St. Julien, 7 7.50

D. La Rose, 11 12.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule, 12 \$1.10

B. Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule, 12 1.25

C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule, 12 1.50

D. Hennessy's Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule, 24 2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule, 8 0.75

B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

C. Watson's Abolour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark, 8 0.75

D. Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Very Old Capsule, 10 1.00

E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule, 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule, 8 0.75

B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule, 10 1.00

C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule, 12 1.10

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name, 10 1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule, 4 0.40

B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule, 4 0.40

C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva, 4 0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule, 12 1.00

Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon.

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Maraschino

Curacao Herring's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Siegel's Angostura

5] Bitters, &c.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, and not to the Editor.

Letters to the Editor must be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting the interests of the community, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than three o'clock in the afternoon, so as to ensure their publication in the issue of the day.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the East, and it therefore has the best medium for advertising. Terms can be learnt by applying to the Manager, Hongkong Telegraph, at the Telephone Central Exchange, No. 11.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890.

It has been a matter of current belief in the colony for some considerable time past that the administration of public justice in our law courts has been seriously impeded by a wide-spread indulgence in perjury which has become the rule rather than the exception in a certain class of cases that have within the last few months occupied a good deal of attention. But the climax was reached on Friday last, in the share-dealing case *BRANDT v. WONG LAI SHING*, when Acting Chief Justice FIELDING CLARKE, in summing up, plainly stated that he was compelled to arrive at the conclusion either that the plaintiff had been guilty of gross perjury, or that he was the victim of a fraudulent and wicked conspiracy on the part of the defendant and his witnesses. And no other opinion could reasonably have been come to, the assertions on oath of the opposing parties in the witness-box leaving no room for doubt that one side or the other had determined to win, if hard swearing could do it.

The question at issue was in itself of comparatively minor importance. *BRANDT*, it appears, had sold to the defendant on August 29th for delivery on October 31st 50 shares of the China Sugar Refining Co., at the rate of \$70 per share. Prior to the date for delivering these shares the defendant, who is compadore to Messrs. DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co., had become involved in financial difficulties, and a writ of execution at the instance of the plaintiff was actually out against him on or about October 28th. According to the plaintiff's story, on the date last named he saw defendant, who told him he could not take up the fifty shares, and wanted them sold and the difference charged to him, giving him time to pay. Plaintiff swore that he refused to make this arrangement until the old debt was wiped off, and that he again saw defendant on October 31st, and handed him a formal letter to the effect that the shares were at his disposal and must be taken up before 3 o'clock that afternoon. Defendant again expressed his inability to take delivery of the shares, and later in the day plaintiff wrote another letter stating that he had disposed of the shares, and claiming a difference of \$2,000. In answer to this claim, according to the plaintiff, defendant paid \$100 on November 1st and another \$100 on account of the old debt, and then, no further money being forthcoming, the plaintiff was instructed to enforce execution. Execution was accordingly enforced, but in consideration of an old clock and a promissory note for the unpaid balance of the old account, plaintiff consented to defendant's release. It seems pertinent to point out here that the plaintiff, who certainly displayed a most conciliatory disposition in accepting an old clock in part payment of his account, did not offer any explanation why the promissory note he accepted from defendant in November did not include the amount alleged to have become due on the 50 China Sugar shares' contract a fortnight previously.

The defence was a complete denial of *BRANDT*'s statements. According to the defendant, who was supported by four witnesses, he had purchased the shares for a Chinese friend, who was in his office on the due date, prepared to carry out the contract, but no tender of the shares was made. Defendant positively swore that *BRANDT* never gave him any letter on October 31st, and never even called at his office on that date. According to the evidence given by Mr. J. SAMUEL, the sharebroker who acted for the defendant, he saw plaintiff twice on October 31st and handed him a letter asking for the scrip, and the latter either could not or would not deliver the shares. Mr. RAMJAHN, another broker, testified to being present when Mr. SAMUEL told plaintiff that *WONG LAI SHING* wanted delivery of the shares, and further stated that plaintiff had asked him to tell *SAMUEL* that he (*RAMJAHN*) had that day purchased fifty shares from *BRANDT* at \$225, but that he had refused to do so. Evidence was also given by a Mr. TONG LAI CHEN to the effect that the shares were purchased on his account, and that on October 31st he was in defendant's office with the money, ready and prepared to take them up had they been tendered by the seller.

As it was admitted that no actual delivery of the shares had been made on October 31st, the real question at issue was whether plaintiff had established a waiver. The Acting Chief Justice held, and rightly held, that if the plaintiff had spoken the truth when he said that he personally delivered a letter to defendant on the due date, intimating that the shares were at defendant's disposal and if they were not taken up they would be sold and the difference charged, it would be sufficient to establish a waiver of the original contract. His lordship had therefore to decide whether *BRANDT* had concocted this letter to support his statements in the witness box, or whether the defendant and his witnesses had deliberately conspired together for the purpose of defrauding the plaintiff out of his legal rights. There was no other alternative; one side or the other had deliberately committed perjury of the grossest description. And after a lucid review of the circumstances of the case, the Acting Chief Justice decided that *BRANDT* was the apostle of truth and the witnesses for the defence perjurers and conspirators.

If we cannot quite follow his lordship's line of reasoning, and it appears to us that some of his conclusions were not justified by the facts, it must nevertheless be admitted that the summing up was a most practical one, and fairly dealt with the probabilities of the case. We cannot attach the same importance that Mr. FIELDING CLARKE did to the production by the plaintiff of a press copy of the letter said to have been delivered to defendant, and the receipt of which was denied; there would have been no difficulty in concocting a press copy, by writing the letter and, after copying it, tearing it up. To our mind, the alleged personal delivery was a much more important item of evidence, and with such a scrupulously careful business man in small matters of detail as the plaintiff has so frequently shown himself to be, this unusual method, when the tell-tale "chit-book" was so handy, cannot be set aside without serious doubts. His lordship, in referring to the meeting at the Race-course on Christmas day between *BRANDT* and *SAMUEL*, when the former is alleged to have tried to suborn the latter, expressed a doubt that any such meeting ever took place, and said it was an "incident" that tended to throw doubt in his mind on the other evidence given by Mr. SAMUEL. That this meeting did take place we happen to know; what actually transpired, however, rests on the respective oaths of the two persons immediately concerned. Again, it is difficult to understand what interest, what inducement the witnesses for the defence could have had in entering into the vile conspiracy so plainly indicated by the Judge's summing up. So far as the theodyssey shows, neither Mr. SAMUEL nor Mr. RAMJAHN had anything to gain by the success of the defendant, and it is surely impossible to believe that they would dare so much to gratify petty spite against the plaintiff! However, without attempting to question the accuracy of the verdict arrived at, we cannot but regret that the Acting Chief Justice did not see his way to take further action in vindication of public justice, after his very strong expression of opinion that deliberate perjury had been committed.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, March 8th.

The elections to the German Parliament have resulted in the return of 36 Socialists and 104 Clericals. The Emperor William in his speech expressed a determination to crush all those who oppose efforts towards improving the condition of the lower classes.

THE CZAR THREATENED.

A menacing letter has been addressed to the Czar threatening death unless the reactionary policy is modified. The Guards have been doubled.

THE WRECK OF THE "QUETTA."

March 9th.

It is now stated that only the Japanese deck passengers rushed the boats of the *Quetta*, and that the *Lascars* behaved admirably.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

M. Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, has resigned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are informed by the agent of the Messageries Maritimes that the Company's steamer *Congo*, with mails, &c., left Saigon for this port at 3 p.m. yesterday.

An Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 223, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A telegram was received this morning by the Directors of the Pungon Company, announcing the late in London of the prospectus of the New Pungon Mining Company. Further particulars are promised during the next few days.

A *hun chot kwat*, otherwise a "coffin devil," or in plainer English, an undertaker, was arrested before Mr. Woodhouse at the Police Court this morning for having started to bury a client in a grave that was less than six feet deep. Another party, described as "the owner of the corpse," was also implicated. Their only defence was that the bones were handed to get at in a four-foot grave. The magistrate decided that it was because the undertaker did not want tomb much trouble, and fined him \$5. The corpse-proprietor was let off.

At the Police Court this morning Mr. Pollock applied on behalf of the prisoner Gray—who was yesterday remanded for a week on a charge of embezzlement—that the case should be proceeded with on Saturday, so that it might be tried at the approaching Sessions. Mr. Pollock opposed the application, on the ground that some discovery had been made as to the prisoner's *modus operandi*, and all the time gained was required to complete the investigation. His Worship supported the objection, and therefore refused the application.

THERE will be a game of Polo on the Race-course to-morrow, the 12th inst., at 4.45 p.m.

MESSRS. Adamson, Dell & Co. inform us that the "Shire" Line steamship *Cardagharia*, from London, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

We are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Madusa*, from Trieste, left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ADDRESSING A CORK JURY once, Baron Dowse quoted the well-known line from Locksley Hall: "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." The local journal reported him as having said "Better fifty years in 'choke' than a circus in Bombay."

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha are opening a regular line between Hongkong and Java with the *Mythe Maru*. She took in about 4,400 tons of coal at Shimonesaki to discharge at Hongkong, to be used by her in her passages between Hongkong and Batavia. Her principal freight is expected to be rice.

Two bricklayers discovered a crop of ginseng on the roof of a Bonham Strand house, about nine o'clock this morning, but just as they had gathered a pocket-full each the shopmen called the police, who gathered the bricklayers in. They started a six months engagement about an hour later.

The Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

March: "Tannhauser" Wagner.

Waltz: "Immortelle" Chopin.

Selection: "The Girl of the Year" (Emphatic Solo) Donizetti.

Finale: "From 'Lucia di Lammermoor'" Donizetti.

Finale: "A Night in Berlin" Hartmann.

At a meeting in Newcastle on January 25, under the presidency of Bishop Wilberforce, a resolution was unanimously adopted, protesting against the manufacture and sale of opium in India by the British Government, either for export to China or other countries or for consumption in India itself, except for legitimate medical use.

Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., was present, and addressed the meeting.

LAST night the door-keeper of a fan shop down westward gave the alarm that the police were coming. The cashier gathered up his wealth and started away over the long flit roof, so as not to crowd the visitors. As a matter of fact the constables were not coming near his "lace, but notwithstanding that he left, hurried on by a guilty conscience. He took his last step in a smoke-hole, in the dark, and his remains, smothered with bad cash and the fragments of the altered candle, were referred to, are now on a cold slab in the Mortuary.

WHEN the dethroned Emperor of Brazil and his suite settled down in their hotel at Paris, they talked so loudly and long, and otherwise made such a noise that an American dentist, who had room near theirs, was at length constrained to send up his card to the dethroned monarch with the following written in pencil: "Dr. Elijah St. Depew must request the Emperor of Brazil to make less noise discussing dynastic questions in his sitting-room after 11 p.m. The doctor does not keep the Emperor awake at night discussing dental matters, so he must request the Emperor not to keep him awake discussing Imperial. Why should Mrs. Depew and the baby be kept awake all night because the Brazilian people have thought fit to do what the doctor will request the hotel proprietor to do should this nuisance continue any longer?"

AN unwholesome-looking youth who said he was Daniel de Jesus, and came from Macao, was charged before Mr. Woodhouse this morning with causing the death of a Chinaman. He had been several times remanded, previously, on a charge of causing bodily injury to the man in question, and as the latter died yesterday the indictment was altered to that of manslaughter. The evidence showed that on the afternoon of the 20th January a Chinese tailor 72 years of age was seen tottering down the stairs leading to the flat on which prisoner lived, in St. Francis Street. He was taken to No. 2 Station, and there, subsequently, identified the prisoner as the person who had pushed him downstairs, because he tried to collect a debt. He was then taken to Hospital, in great pain, and, as stated, died yesterday.—The case was remanded.

Mr. RYRIE, and the other gentlemen of the Royal Reception Committee, will read with much interest the following extract, which we thoroughly endorse, from the *Shanghai Mercury*, in reference to a similar Committee in the Model Settlement:—"Fault has been found with the manner in which the Committee has elected itself, so to speak, and of the individuals composing it having arrogated to themselves the functions that might be claimed by the whole community. But we are not amongst those who would question the right or good taste of the thirteen gentlemen, whose names appear in the advertisement on our front page, to assume the rôle of hosts to what will no doubt prove expensive visitors, for from the enthusiasm and unanimity with which they apparently appointed themselves a Reception Committee at the hint of H.B.M.'s Consul-General, we presume that they will relieve the insignificant few remaining residents in the Foreign Settlement from all responsibilities and expense in the matter of entertaining their royal visitors. We apprehend, from the advertisement that the Royal visit is not intended for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai at all, or for the ordinary residents therein, who have done nothing to deserve it, but is purely for the benefit and glorification of the thirteen gentlemen—by the way a most ominous number—whose names are appended to the advertisement. Shanghai is not so prosperous as it was when the Duke of Edinburgh visited us, and the residents generally are not so well prepared to pay the piper for the entertainment of their Royal Highnesses as Consulate. Therefore we are delighted to find that thirteen men have done us, by refusing to contribute one copper cash towards defraying the cost of the visit at the Country Club, or the various other pleasant little diversions planned for the occasion of the Royal couple. Shanghai is the only Republic in the East, and it will not go mad over the coming Royal visit, which will be an expensive and troublesome and thankless task."

Hudson's Surprise Party will probably give their opening performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the 15th inst. Mr. Hudson met with conspicuous success both in Hongkong and Shanghai on the occasion of his previous visit, about nine years ago, and as he states that his present company is far superior to the original one, we doubt not that he will command a liberal amount of public support. Great success has attended the Surprise Party's performances throughout India, where the press has been most favorable in their criticisms. We shall doubtless be able to give details of the opening show in the course of a day or two.

The magisterial inquiry held by Mr. Robinson into the circumstances attending the Wanchai fire was concluded this morning. Mr. Wilkinson was present in the interest of Lucas, the owner of the premises. Lucas's sickness-cole stated that he took his master to the place, where he always slept, the night before the fire. Inspector Swanston stated that on examining the premises after the fire had been extinguished he noticed a strong smell of kerosene, and saw that the floor of the back room had been saturated with it.—Thomas Campbell, assistant engineer in the Fire Brigade, said that on the afternoon after the fire he found some linen on the floor wet with kerosene, and there were traces of a larou—on candles, canvas, etc.—His Worship, in view of the suspicious circumstances, ordered Lucas to be charged with arson, and he was accordingly arrested and remanded, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The action of the Duke of Connaught's Reception Committee in the matter of calling public meetings to confirm what they had, on their authority, already decided on, is another instance of the snobbery which is now-a-days perpetrated so frequently in this colony under the auspices of a few persons who choose to consider themselves the *élite* and the big-wigs of local society. The method adopted by the Committee of the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Sports in inviting ladies to the Grand Stand during the recent Athletic meeting is also an instance in that direction. The ladies were asked to muster at the Grand Stand under a special invitation. Will the hon. Secretary explain what he meant thereby? The Stand has always been at the disposal of the ladies during the Races, and why should it not have been so for the Athletic Sports? The Cricket Club tent has always been reserved for lady visitors, and I cannot understand why this year the spirit of exclusiveness should have been introduced into the Athletic Sports. We gladly print the foregoing, but at the same time must confess that we really cannot see any just ground for our correspondent's complaint."

In an article on the revolution in Brazil, the *San Francisco Examiner* has this to say concerning a somewhat peculiar action of Dom Pedro's daughter:—"Crown Princess Isabella, some years ago, created a great sensation in Rio by appearing in the morning at the cathedral dressed in the plain garb of a working woman and carrying a broom. She would sweep out the buildings with her own hands, and then the steps and sidewalk in front. The newspapers made mention of it, and an explanation followed that the princess was doing the self-imposed penance for some sin she felt she had committed. People became much in earnest and much concerned in indulging in condemnation of the princess. She was not, however, in the least degree influenced by it, but kept up sweeping until she felt spiritually relieved. The princess seems to have grown in public favor. Recent reports from Brazil indicate that whatever feeling of hostility toward her existed previously has been greatly modified." This (says another "frisco" paper) is so far from the truth, both as regards the princess's motives and the public sentiment toward her, that we feel impelled to give a correct account, which is as follows:—"The persecution of Freemasons by the Catholic Church in Brazil had become so relentless that many lives were sacrificed, and finally, public sympathy became so much aroused that the law was successfully appealed to in their defence. The Emperor quite openly supported this humane action. Finally, two priests were sent to prison, for an extended term, for inciting the people to a violence against Masons, who were only crime was their Masonic affiliation. A most determined effort was made to save the criminals, and as a last resort, the strongest pressure was brought to bear upon the Emperor to influence him to pardon them. He remained firm and refused a pardon. The princess, then some twenty-eight or thirty years old, was a bigot, completely under the thumb of the priest-hood. She beset her father with the most impassioned appeals, which he resisted. Finally, she appeared in a new rôle, doing penance for the crimes of the States against her adored priests, and bare-headed, barefooted, and armed with a broom, she openly left the palace and marched to one of the more churches and swept them out. She was followed and encouraged in this pious work by some of the priests, who incited the disgraced farce. This was repeated daily for some time, till the Emperor gave way—he surrendered and pardoned the criminals—father and daughter fell upon each other's necks and wept. Humiliated and beaten, the Emperor asked the Brazilian legislature for a leave of absence. This was granted to him and a liberal appropriation also, with which he came to the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, leaving the princess as regent and free to carry out the directions of the triumphant churchmen."

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. A. G. WHEAT, Acting Puisne Judge.)

ANOTHER SHARE CASE.

Adolf Brull, assistant in the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, and Theodore Traublen, clerk in the office of Carlomagno and Co., for \$177, being the difference on fifty shares in *Genette Fenwick and Company*—Mr. Hastings appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was not in attendance.

Plaintiff stated that on the 13th July he sold the shares for the 30th September, at \$16. On the 20th day, when the price had fallen to \$26, defendant refused to take them, and they were sold at a loss of \$462. This amount he now claimed, with \$15 interest.

Extra Solomon, broker, proved the market rate.

His lordship gave judgment for \$462, with costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Some misunderstanding, having arisen regarding the statue Her Majesty the Queen, and as it is desirable that the public should be made fully aware of the position, the Committee request me to approach them through the medium of the Press.

Signor Ragel tendered for the completion of a statue of Her Majesty the Queen in bronze or in marble for the sum of £5,500. It was decided at the Public Meeting held in Hongkong that the statue should be in marble, and Her Majesty approved of the work in that form. Through some unfortunate misunderstanding not comprehensible at the moment, Signor Ragel was left under the impression that his offer for a bronze statue was accepted, and he proceeded with the necessary preparations for casting it, incurring an expenditure of time and trouble, which he estimates at £1,500. The mistake was only discovered within the last few months, and the question to be determined by the Committee and the public is whether he shall be allowed to proceed with and complete the statue in bronze, or be paid for his loss of time and labour and requested to execute the work in marble.

The majority of the Committee think that it is neither necessary nor desirable to incur this outlay, and many persons indeed would be of opinion that in this country bronze is preferable as less likely to be disfigured by the influences of climate—but the Committee do not think that they should come to any decision without letting subscribers know how matters stand.

I have therefore to ask your good offices in bringing the subject before the public, and should there be any general desire to have it discussed I will call a meeting forthwith.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KESWICK,

Chairman,

Queen's Jubilee Memorial Committee.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—Many of your readers have taken a warm interest in the above Institute, and I therefore venture to ask you to publish for their information the abstract of accounts which was presented and passed at our business meeting yesterday.

In accordance with the constitution of the Institute, the Rev. D. Hamilton was elected Chairman and Treasurer for the ensuing six months.

Our hearty thanks are due to the many kind donors of papers, books, pictures, &c.

Yours truly,

there on arrival by the innumerable boats that have been written about the country, the copious illustrations by photography of the scenery and the people, and the floods of curios and works of Japanese art that have inundated the rest of the world. Then, to the visitor, who in two or three days traversed the narrow sea that alone separates him from China, the country burst upon him as a revelation almost of paradise. It was like entering another world. Everything was novel, and in marked contrast with all that had recently been left behind in China; the picturesquely beautiful and ever-varying scenery, in place of a monotonous and apparently interminable plain; a people charming in their manner, full of life and joyousness, generally ready to greet one with a friendly smile and salutation, instead of the stolid Chinese with their air of indifference if not contempt; their houses, made of life, everything so different from what one had ever seen before or had been led to expect. It was more like a dream than a reality! Every rose has its thorn, however, and ere long we found that, lurking in this terrestrial paradise, there was a danger, which though we had heard rumours of it, we could not believe had any existence near us, where all was so bright and peaceful, whatever might be the case elsewhere. It is true that, though the people generally seemed actuated by the most friendly and cordial sentiments, some of the two-sword gentry one met would pass with sullen looks and contemptuous bearing, but that we took little note of, and wandered about the country with perfect unconcern, and without ever meeting with any molestation or rudeness. Thus two delightful months were spent; each day seemed to bring fresh pleasures, and a keener enjoyment of this new life, and we were looking forward to an equally unalloyed delight in the month that lay before us. To this we were so soon doomed to disappointment. Late one Sunday afternoon, the captain of a Dutch vessel then in port came in to see us; he was a quiet, amiable, and inoffensive man, and after spending some time with us he left, as we supposed for his ship. A little later, while we were sitting at dinner, a friend came in, almost breathless with excitement, with the startling news that some foreigners had been assassinated in the main street only a few rods from our dwelling. We hastily buckled on our revolvers, and going out at once, were the first foreigners to reach the spot indicated. There we found a group of natives already assembled, who were gazing with awe-struck looks at several pieces of matting lying in the road and covering something, what we knew not, until, lifting one of them, we discovered a human hand; another, and we saw an arm; and a third, disclosing a mangled body, which we at once recognised as that of the captain who had left us so short a time before. A little farther on, were more matings which covered the scattered remains of another captain. Soon the foreign residents began to arrive in numbers, and Japanese of all classes as well, including officials and many of the two-sword men, until a large crowd was gathered, upon which numerous lanterns threw their filtering glare by whose light the Japanese could be seen exchanging uneasy and what seemed to be sinister glances. We knew nothing of the perpetrators of the deed, whether it was the act of desperadoes or the beginning of a plot for the general assassination of foreigners, which some appeared to think it was; but of one thing we were sure, that it was entirely unprovoked. The feeling of the foreigners present was so strong, and manifested in such unmistakable language and gestures, while the Japanese were so excited in their manner, and those who were armed so aggressive in their demeanour that, as the crowd swayed to and fro, I expected every moment a collision would take place, and any imprudent act on either side would doubtless have led to one. Such a catastrophe was, however, fortunately averted, and having taken charge of the bodies of the two murdered captains, the foreigners withdrew. A day or two after, the funeral took place, with Masonic rites and all the ceremony which the resources of the settlement permitted, and was attended by the several Consular representatives, the entire foreign community, and the crews of vessels in port, it being considered desirable to make as much of a demonstration as possible. This incident greatly marred the enjoyment of the remainder of our visit. It was a mystery, and nothing could be learned as to the persons who committed the terrible act, or its motives, and none of us knew but that we might be attacked in the same way at any moment, and arrangements were therefore made for mutual aid in case of need.

Every night we had regular watches set, and each member of the household took his turn of duty. We carried revolvers wherever we went, and gave the two-sword men a wide berth when we met them in the streets; and we were always on our guard when walking about the country. Alarms were frequent, and I remember one night in particular when the captain of another vessel, in port was reported to have been assailed, and, started out in search of him. After traversing several of the streets and searching the most likely haunts in the settlement, we proceeded to a notable place of entertainment in what was called "the swamp" and there found the cause of our anxiety, rather the worse for the abundant draughts of *saki* he had been taking, and quite unconscious of the danger he was supposed to be incurring. While these things were going on in Yokohama, the life of the foreign Ministers at Yedo was by no means free from anxiety, and one or two of the *attachés* of the legations were assassinated about the middle of the year. I remember that was not considered a safe place to visit, and few of the residents of Yokohama had been there. The several consuls resided at Kanagawa, and the trip across the bay was often very unpleasant, as it had to be made in open native boats, some of which were not of the most substantial character. The American consul lived in a large temple, which had been adapted for his requirements, and made a very comfortable residence. He was most hospitable, and many were the pleasant dinners we had at his well-provided table. His duties were chiefly confined to preparations for his daily feasts, at which he was an adept, but sometimes more serious functions devolved upon him, and I remember one rather important case coming before his court, in which I was requested to act as one of the associates, when, after listening for a long time to the tedious details, some point of no particular consequence arose, and rather to the surprise of every one he remarked in a magisterial tone, "The Court will withdraw for a few moments to consider the point," whereupon leading the way through a door at the back, he took us into his dining room, and, producing some decanters, said to us, chuckle, "Now, gentlemen, what shall it be?" Having settled this knotty question the Court returned to the bench and proceeded with the case—"W. S. Wetmore," in the *N. C. Daily News*.

(To be continued.)

TIENTSIN.

The river is stated to be in good order and navigable to steamers trading here. Preparations are being made for their arrival, the lights being ordered to come out of dock next week. It is rumoured that the *Peking* left Shanghai yesterday morning for Tientsin.

Last week we noted the arrival of the vanguard of the wild geese, and the broad marshes near Tientsin are alive with them. They are difficult of approach, however, in this open country, and are tantalising game for the sportsman.

The annual meeting of Land-renters in the British Concession took place on the 21st February, when the accounts for 1889 and estimates for 1890 were passed, and a new Council elected, consisting of Messrs. Ed. Cousins, A. D. Sierseff, G. Detring, W. W. Dickinson, and W. H. Forbes. The provisional appointment of Mr. A. W. H. Bellingham, as Secretary and Surveyor, was confirmed, and the Council were authorised to make two loans, for 15 years at 7 per cent interest, for Tls. 15,000 each, the one to be applied to the expenditure on the Town Hall, and the other in the reclamation of the property of the Council lying outside the limits of the Settlement.

Our comments on the shooting accident aroused much excitement among the Chinese sportsmen in Tientsin, who held some indignation meetings on the subject. The result, however, has been satisfactory, as the Wangs have bestowed themselves to get the "disagreeable business settled, and the Likuan Tsoatso having taken action, the matter has been at last brought to an amicable adjustment with the family of the deceased. The movements of the officials were much accelerated during the past week by the proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel turning the tables on them. The corpse has been kept in the hotel in an open coffin by the relatives for the express purpose of extortion; and as the proprietor lost his business through this persecution the Chinese naturally thought they had a very powerful weapon. They were completely taken aback, however, when he shut the house and handed the keys to H. B. M. Consul, holding the Chinese Government liable for all his loss. Whatever faults the Chinese may have they are usually good paymasters, under pressure, and the prospect of having a heavy bill presented to them for compensation for the ruin of the Cosmopolitan Hotel was not one which the Tsoatso cared to face, as it is on their shoulders the burden will fall.—*Chinese Times*.

THE STORY OF "THE DEAD HEART."

In the prologue of the play (written by Watt Phillips and produced by Irving), those of the personages who are already in existence in 1771 are seen young. The young Parisian sculptor, Robert Landry, living the lively life of Paris, loves with all his heart the beautiful Catherine Duval. Around them flutters a happy band of Parisian friends, abounding in happiness and good humour, but one to be jealous of Versailles, and already conscious of aspirations and possessed of phrases in which are enclosed the germs of the principle of the great changes which are soon to come.

The persons of the drama are first seen in a pleasure garden. It is the café of La Belle Jardinière, where all is mirth and pleasant festivity, within sight of the towers of Notre Dame. But first we make the acquaintance of the bad angel of this Paris epic—once Landry, a gay, abbe, self-indulgent, eager to promote the immoral licence of his friends; one who yields by Court favour the fearful power of the *lettres de cachet*. His friend, the Count de St. Valery, loves Catherine Duval, and, having first paved the way with presents, attempts to carry her off by entering her chamber. Robert Landry, surprised in the act, and in his surprise almost out of his faith in Catherine, the situation not being free from suspicion. Then enter the officers of the law. Landry, tremulous with his doubts of Catherine and frenzied by his causeless arrest, is borne off to the Bastille.

Eighteen years elapse—spent by Robert Landry in the misery and darkness of his squalid cell. Catherine and her noble lover have married, and have a son, a bright young lad in his first dawn of manhood. Ere 1789 the Count dies. Catherine Duval, a sweet, grey-haired mother, still beautiful, is watching with much anguish the rosy young face of her darling son, who, like his father, is cursed with the malignant friendship of the bad Abbe Landry. This is the situation when the First Act of the actual play begins.

It commences with the taking of the Bastille. The great prison frowns its darkest, but its last day has come. Paris has risen. The people are fighting bravely, furiously, cheerfully at the barricades. Forward they strive in relays as they are beaten back by superior force, some being led down wounded from the front. The stage surges with revolt. The great mob rushes hither and thither, but with method. The fortune of the day may waver, but auguries of victory may be found in the steady, light-hearted determination of the "armed populace." At last with tremendous effect a cannon is dragged onto the scene on the people's side, and pointed at the Bastille gates. The drawbridges descend, the insurgents rush across the moat for entrance at two forbidding portals. The struggle on the prison threshold with the soldiers is fierce and brief. With ringing shouts the people enter the Bastille to scour its corridors and dungeons for the victims of royal and aristocratic oppression.

When prisoner after prisoner has been brought out, tottering, ragged, and bear-eyed, a figure, nobler, more striking, but bearing, if possible, worse signs of suffering than any, is supported across the bridge and down to the centre of the stage. Some of Landry's old friends recognise him in this forlorn, long bearded, peak-faced man, gazing, or trying to gaze, (for the light nearly blinds him), vacantly into space. The vitality of the worn man is evident enough; but his visage is marred, and his soul is in suspense of an irresistible overmastering terror. In the meshes of thoughts gradually shaping into weird remembrances as he submits, scarcely conscious, to the question of his long-forgotten friends—during the slow, slow filing of the fetters that have rusted to his limbs undiminished for years and years—the prematurely old man faintly moves, and stretches as it were the tardily recovering faculties of his mind. "At long last!" the strange figure does become self-responsible and self-responsive. It is the name of Catherine, pronounced by his old friend, the Count Legend, that really and completely awakes the bright and flashing mind that still inhabits this extraordinary remnant of wrecked and racked humanity. Almost with screams of freedom he rises and half staggers, is half carried away, from the first scene of his liberation. Into the thickening, crowding, embarrassing activities of his newly-awakened life he enters.

In an interview between the polished Abbe and the sweet Countess the audience learn the extent to which young St. Valery has been brought by the Abbe. Robert Landry is also there, much changed since he came out of the Bastille. The Countess hovers anxious in the rear, and has her first interview with Landry since his liberation. He declares his heart to be dead. Only the memory of two names live in it—and live for vengeance—Landry and St. Valery. On the young Count he means to wreak the vengeance which he owes against his father. Landry, his dead heart scarcely stirred within him, but quite insensitively to pity, looks forward to the ruin of the young Count by Landry, who is leading him through a course of folly, and the guilting of them both as soon as they can be got within the clutches of the Revolution.

Five years more elapse. Paris is changed somewhat. The garb of her citizens is changed more. The wild, upheaving fury of 1793 is in

There is a magnificent illustration of the story of "The Dead Heart" from the pen of Watt Phillips and produced by Irving.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, LINEN DRAPERS, & UPHOLSTERERS.

SHOW ROOMS, 37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1890.

full action. The mob is frivolous and blood-thirsty. The Abbe Landry and his young vicar are both prisoners, and doomed. The Parisian *canaille* are assembled to jeer the condemned. Mother and son have a touching interview. Next a scene of daring, revel and paquidance—so to speak—on the eve of death amongst the Royalist prisoners, separately confined in a row of cells visible to the audience. And then approaches the beginning of the end of Landry's revenge.

Robert Landry is now in a position of authority. He occupies a large room in the Conciergerie. At the moment it is radiantly moonlit. He is writing at a table. He has plans which presently develop themselves. He sends for Landry, who enters with lofty port, and they begin a dialogue in which the long-injured Landry forces upon his enemy the necessity of fighting him. But not before the infinitely base aristocrat has made an attempt to stab the Revolutionary chief in the back. If he had succeeded he could have escaped. For Landry has prepared and shown him his pistol, to be accepted with the single condition of first meeting him in combat. They fight with sabres. It is a real and savage encounter. Each thrust and parry well, and the fortune of the day seems doubtful. But a skilful lance of Landry ends it, and Landry falls—confessing as he dies, that he might impact much if there were opportunity.

The poor mother, about, at seven that morning, to be bereaved of her son by the most fearful death, has watched out in the cold all night. As the third and last act of the drama opens, she is disclosed sitting on the steps of the gruesome guillotine. Landry, who does not see her at first, soliloquises, haunted by the feeling that the woman he saw watching all night may have been Catherine. His dead heart is by no means dead. Catherine speaks to him. And now Landry learns the villainy of his confinement was entirely Landry's, and not attributable to the late Count, who actually procured an order of release, and was informed by Landry that Landry was dead. One crowning appeal to the old love completes the conquest of Landry—the revival of his dead heart.

In a swift, silent moment, he resolves to save the boy, St. Valery. He assures the Countess of his release as the crowd enters, admitted to surround the scaffold and witness the execution of the morning. All is now nearly over. Landry is seen within. He questions old Legend as to the order of the prisoners' deaths. Their numbers are less than he called out, and they go with various expressions of often in silence to their fate. A tumble with his living load grinds and jolts heavily over the stones. Landry gives orders which delay the third tumble. He sends to Robespierre for a passport for the young Count. Does the man who keeps the list know the prisoners by sight? No. Clearly Landry has resolved to substitute himself for the condemned young man. "A splat!" leaps within him, as lightened of an unknown burden, and mounts upwards where sorrow is unknown.

The Countess, his love of old, comes in, and he tells her that his heart is still living. He has been in darkness and has found the light once more. "He gives pardon from his first love and his last."

Then the numbers are called—the muster-roll of death. Thirty is the fatal number, as the mother too well knows. "Twenty-six," "Twenty-seven," "Twenty-eight"—"Farewell!" They will meet again. "On that great grove he builds his strength." He goes, "Twenty-nine," "Thirty," "Here—and ready" is heard without. It is Landry's clear and meaning voice.

There is a high window at the back of the room. Mother and son gaze without—for young St. Valery has come rushing in, set free, and with Robespierre's passport; and there, lofty and spirit-like in the yet moonlit dawn, stands Landry beneath the guillotine, self-sacrificed for the son of his one love.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following:—"Scott's Emulsion is in my opinion an excellent and valuable compound. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. ROWWAY, M.D., Butter-Knowle, Darlington. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

Co-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS EVENING, the 11th instant, at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. [383]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. [408]

Intimations.

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Masonic ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [379]

Amusements.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th March.

A CONCERT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

of His Excellency the Administrator, FRANCIS FLEMING, C.M.G.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir NOWELL SALMON, V.C., K.C.B.

His Excellency Major-General J. B. EDWARDS, C.B., R.E.

And IN AID OF THE FUNDS

of THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,

will be given by MAESTRO CATTANEO'S PUPILS,

in THE ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

Tickets, not less than \$2 each, to be had from

Maestro Cattaneo and his Pupils, and from

Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., or Messrs. Kruse & Co.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [395]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the

Military Authorities, that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Works on

Store Cutters' Island, during the period 5th to

31st instant, between the hours of 9 A.M. and

2 P.M. daily (Sundays excepted), the line of fire

will be in a South Westerly direction from the

Works. All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are

cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. DEANE, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 5th March 1890. [390]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

ORDINARY MEETING of the Com-

pany will be held at the Company's Offices

No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 24th

inst., at 3 p.m. The object and business of the

Meeting will be to confirm the Special Resolu-

tions numbered 2, 3, and 4 passed on the 3rd

March, 1890. By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1890. [372]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are

requested to furnish the Undersigned with a

List of their Contributions for the year ending

31st December, 1889, in order that the Dis-

tribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns

not rendered prior to the 31st day of March

instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no

Claims or Alterations will be subsequently

admitted. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 1st March, 1890. [357]

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-

ORDINARY MEETING of the SHARE-

HOLDERS in the above Company will be held

at the Hongkong Hotel, on THURSDAY, the

13th day of March, 1890, at 4 P.M., when certain

Resolutions necessary to carry out the Re-

construction of the Company (proposed at a Meeting

of Shareholders held on the 27th day of January

ultimo) will be put to the Meeting. Copies of

these resolutions have been forwarded to the

Registered Shareholders in the Company, and

unregistered holders of Shares can obtain Copies,

and full particulars regarding the scheme for

Reconstruction, on application at the Office of

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., on the 6th or

7th March next, between the hours of 3 and

5 P.M. By Order of the Board of Directors, CHAS. F. HARTON, Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1890. [380]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS

AND CONTRACTORS.

YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [26]

TAMSAI DISTRICT.

LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 6.

NORTHERN BAR BUOY REPLACED IN POSITION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Northern

Bar Buoy referred to in Local Notice to

Mariners No. 5 of 15th January, 1890, as having

draggd out of position, has been replaced in its

original locality. EDWARD STEVENS, Harbour Master.

Approved: H. KOPSCH, Commissioner of Customs, Customs House, Tamsai, 27th February, 1890. [381]

Auctions. PUBLIC AUCTION OF OLD CHINESE CURIOUS, PORCELAIN, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions

to Sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY,

the 15th March, 1890, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, Etc.,

Just arrived from Peking, and comprising:—

FIVE COLOURED JARS, VASES, PLATES, Etc., of the MING DYNASTY and REIGNS

of KANGHI, KIENLONG, TACHING, Etc.

OLD BLUE JARS, VASES, PLATES, BASINS, of same REIGNS. OLD BLUE

HAWTHORN IMPERIAL GLASS DRAGON PORCELAIN, SANG DE CŒUR, Etc.

OLD PEKIN BRONZES, CARVINGS, ENAMELS, JADE ORNAMENTS, and

A quantity of OTHER CURIOUS. Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [399]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day, Established a Branch

